

of forest preservation has attracted
any attention in this country and even
now only a few States have made any
systematic efforts to prevent the wanton
destruction of the forests, and to
enact such laws as will tend to keep
the supply of merchantable lumber. In
our own State our people have been al-
most reckless in the destruction of
valuable timber without even realizing
it. And it is not likely that we will be
able as yet to arouse them to the im-
portance of the subject. The State of
New York is foremost in the work of
forest preservation, and while this
work is yet in its infancy even in that
State it is accomplishing much that
will be of inestimable benefit to the future.
The Department of Agriculture has a
forestry division and its officers are
ready at any time to assist in the way
of instructing land owners as to the
best methods to pursue either for the
preservation of standing timber or of
planting land that is entirely open
with the young trees or with seed. One
of the most important things in con-
nection with the work is to instruct the
people as to the real value of their
timber lands, and in this way prevent
them from ignorantly disposing of
these at prices that are far below their
value.

As we have no department of agri-
culture except in connection with Clems-
on College the work of beginning and
laying plans for the preservation of
our forests might be left to this insti-
tution, but even a few thousand dol-
lars spent on this work would pay big
returns in the future.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPO-
SITION.**

Next year will be the one hundredth
anniversary of the purchase by the
United States of the Louisiana Territory.
This great territory was pur-
chased from France in 1803, and at
present comprises nearly all of the
States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-
souri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and
South Dakota, Nebraska, a great part
of Kansas, the Indian Territory, Colo-
rado, and Wyoming and all of
Indiana, Montana, Oregon and
Washington. To celebrate the cen-
tennial anniversary of this event, the
Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be
held in St. Louis, Mo., during 1903. The
management of this Exposition desire
the assistance and co-operation of the
various States of the Union in this
enterprise. Five million dollars have
been appropriated for this purpose by
the general government and \$10,000-
000 by the city of St. Louis, and al-
ready several States have made ap-
propriations for buildings and exhibits.
The purpose for which the Exposition
has been undertaken is a patriotic one
and no doubt the Exposition will be
a great success and much good accom-
plished.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The economy with which the county
affairs are managed fixes largely the
weight of the burden of taxation upon
the people. Apart from the interest
on the State debt and the constitu-
tional tax for the public schools the tax
for the support of the State govern-
ment is very small. It should not be
your business to adopt special legisla-
tion for your individual counties, but
the combined wisdom of representa-
tives from each county, and having
familiar with the different condi-
tions, should enable you to adopt such
measures for the government of the
several counties as will be economical
efficient, and just. The cost of the
Courts and the administration of the
laws, the maintenance of highways and
bridges, and the support of the
penal and charitable institutions, are
subjects in which there is great room
for reform. While it is true that the
conditions vary in the different
counties, it is also true that there
could be more uniformity in our coun-
ty government law and more economy
in its administration. As the law now
stands almost every county in the
State has a different law from every
other county, or if the law is general,
a number of counties are excepted
from its provisions. There should be
more uniformity. Of course conditions
in regard to certain matters may be
different in different counties, but
there could be more uniformity in re-
gard to many subjects than at present.
The Constitution requires it.

Anything that you can do to sim-
plify and unify as far as possible
the County Government Law will be
of benefit to the people and should
have your efforts.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Your attention has been called to
this subject a number of times, and
though special legislation on certain
subjects is inhibited by the Constitu-
tion, yet every session of the General
Assembly finds a number of laws re-
lating to local or special subjects.
Though these special laws have fre-
quently been declared unconstitutional
by the Courts it seems almost impos-
sible to keep them off the statute
books. In several of the counties the
past year there have been no Courts
on account of the uncertainty of the
constitutionality of the Jury law, and
the question is now before the Supreme
Court for adjudication. This law and
the laws in regard to corporations
need your special attention. They have
caused more trouble during the past
year than any other question with
which the administration has had to
deal and largely because of the uncer-
tainty as to what the law is. Such
legislation should be carefully watched
and avoided, if possible.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

In accordance with an Act passed
at the last session, on the 30th of
April Mr. Earle Sloan, of this State,
was appointed State Geologist. He im-
mediately entered upon the discharge
of the duties of the office. In view of
the South Carolina Inter-State and
West Indian Exposition and the ad-
vantages to the people of the State
from an exhibit of the structural min-
erals and forest products, a great por-
tion of the attention of the State Geo-
logist has been directed to securing a
creditable collection for exhibition.
There was not even a nucleus of a
collection in the State. This has given
the State Geologist very little time for
thorough examination of the mineral
properties, but has afforded a valuable
preliminary basis for more complete
and systematic work.

A thorough survey of the marine
phosphate beds of the State is now in
progress with a view to determining
the extent and approximate value of
the State's resources in phosphate
rock. Upon the completion of this ex-

amination is the purpose of the
State Geologist to undertake a system-
atic study of the clays and kaolins of
this State in order to determine their
manufactured value.

The State Geologist has responded
to many demands by citizens for an
expert opinion in regard to the min-
eral features of South Carolina, and
much general information has been
furnished. Of course a great deal could
not be accomplished in a few months,
but sufficient has been done to demon-
strate the wisdom of the Legislature in
providing a State Geologist and a de-
partment of Geology. The State Geo-
logist tenders the State the gratitude
for the use of the scientific instruments and
apparatus in his private laboratory
provided the State shall furnish him
with an assistant to perform chemi-
cal analyses and assist in clerical work
for the State Geological Survey. This
equipment does not comprise special
apparatus and furnaces for making
practical working tests of china clays,
fire clays, tile clays, brick clays, and
for the fire assays of gold ores, etc.
The sum of twelve hundred dollars
would afford a satisfactory equipment
and the sum of six hundred dollars
would cover a year's cost of chemicals
and incidentals. These should be fur-
nished and the State Geologist should
be given an assistant and required to
have his laboratory and office in Col-
umbia. The assistant could remain in
the office at Columbia and be able
to answer inquiries from citizens who
might desire to consult this depart-
ment in case the Geologist were ab-
sent on a survey or making investiga-
tions. I would also recommend that
you provide suitable funds for the
publication of the results of the work
of the Geological Survey in special
bulletins to be issued from time to
time in order to afford readily avail-
able information on such subjects in
response to the many inquiries receiv-
ed.

I would also suggest and recommend
the consolidation of the offices of
State Geologist and Phosphate Inspec-
tor, both as a matter of economy and
of increased efficiency. The phosphate
mines come properly under the De-
partment of Geology and the Depart-
ment of Geology could very properly
and appropriately look after the phos-
phate interests of the State. By this
arrangement you could very easily
furnish an assistant to the State Geo-
logist without an increase of appropri-
ations. The Department of Geology is
a very important one and should re-
ceive your encouragement.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE
AND WEST INDIAN EXPO-
SITION.**

At your last session you wisely
made an appropriation of \$50,000 for
the erection of a State building at the
South Carolina Inter-State and West
Indian Exposition. Under the provi-
sions of that Act, appointed as State
Commissioners Hon. Louis Appelt, of
Manning; Capt. Thos. Wilson, of
Cades; Col. John B. Cleveland, of
Col. John B. Cleveland, of Spartan-
burg, and Capt. T. W. Wiggins, of
Spartanburg, of the Exposition Company. The
Board of Commissioners subsequently
elected Mr. A. W. Love, of Chester, as
superintendent of the State exhibit
and building, and Mr. August Kohn
as secretary and auditor of the board.
The Commission made contracts for
the erection of the Palace of Agricul-
ture, and it is gratifying to state that
the State building is perhaps the
handsomest on the Exposition grounds.
The collection of the ex-
hibits, which are entirely creditable,
was largely under the personal super-
vision of Superintendent Love, who
worked in conjunction with the au-
thorities of the Exposition company.

The Exposition is a decided success
and reflects credit upon the State and
upon the South. The great purpose for
which it was undertaken, the bringing
of our own people into closer touch
enlarging our trade relations with the
Latin States, and displaying to the
whole world the resources and advan-
tages of this State and of the South,
under the excellent management
which has the Exposition in charge,
must and will be accomplished, and
South Carolina should feel a just pride
in this success.

It is proposed, when the Exposition
is over, to make a permanent park out
of the beautiful grounds. This would
be a commendable close for the great
enterprise, and it would be a handsome
act on your part to turn over the State
building to the Exposition Company
or its successors at the close of the
Exposition, and such a course has my
hearty approval.

TRUSTS.

Recently the business and political
worlds have been startled by great
combinations of capital seeking to
drive smaller competing industries to
the wall and to acquire complete con-
trol of the products and supply of cer-
tain articles of trade which are neces-
saries and which the people must have
at almost any price. In a great many
instances these combinations have
been successful in their efforts to con-
trol the national market and the power
they wield is immense. There is no
doubt that it has taken business ability
of a high order thus to gain control of
a commodity and that without this
ability it could not have been done. It
is also true that the trusts, if rightly
conducted, could be of benefit instead
of an evil to the consumer. But as soon
as a monopoly is acquired the tenden-
cy is to oppress, and with the great
power which these combinations wield
the oppression may become unbearable.
This tendency has become so
marked, and the evils resulting there-
from so patent, that it has led to much
national and State legislation on the
subject, but in most instances
there is no avail. Combinations are
still forming and those already
in existence are becoming
more powerful. The tendency to-
wards centralization of wealth is be-
coming more marked every day. The
trust is seeking to control every line
of industry and capitalistic monopolies
are becoming too powerful.

It is only recently, however, that
the trust has invaded the borders of
this State, but at present it is active
in seeking to gain control of the sup-
ply of these commodities in which it
deals. In 1897 the General Assembly
of South Carolina passed an Act "to

prohibit trusts and combinations an-
to provide penalties," and at your last
session a Joint Resolution was passed
directing that the Attorney General
of the State be "required to forthwith
institute an investigation to determine
by what authority the Virginia-Car-
olina Chemical Company is doing busi-
ness in this State," and "whether said
company or any person or corporation
who may be engaged in any business
within this State has violated or is
violating the provision of the laws of
this State prohibiting trusts and com-
binations," and directing him to in-
stitute such proceedings as might be
necessary to punish violators of said
laws against trusts and combinations.

Proceeding under these instructions
given him by you, the Attorney Gen-
eral instituted a thorough investigation
to determine whether this company
is entitled to do business in this State
under the laws of the State "pro-
hibiting trusts and combinations." A
full and elaborate report, showing the
work he has done and his plans, will
be submitted to you. In the beginning
he calls attention to the difficulties he
had to encounter. He anti-trust laws
have only recently been enacted in this
country, and especially in this State,
and are not fully developed. On the
other hand they are as embryonic, im-
perfect and chaotic, in some respects,
too sweeping and in others too lim-
ited. The entire ground, these com-
binations are organized secretly, and
a most difficult matter to obtain ac-
curate information in regard to their
organization and the purposes for which
they are organized, and definite infor-
mation must be had in order to begin
an action in the Courts. If an unlaw-
ful combination exists "the proof of the
facts tending to establish its existence
is locked up in the records of the dis-
tricting corporations." As you will
see from the Attorney General's re-
port, difficulties of this kind are the
ones that confronted him in his every
move.

Special attention is called to the
defects in the laws of this State regu-
lating corporations. It has been the
tendency in this State to give corpo-
rations almost unlimited powers, such
as the "unlimited power to deal in
real estate," "the power to acquire and
transfer shares of stock in other cor-
porations," "the power to place under
mortgage or deed of trust its franchise-
es, as well as all or any of its prop-
erty." When a foreign corporation com-
plies with certain "provisions and re-
quirements," which "provisions and re-
quirements" amount to little or
nothing it "shall enjoy the rights of
domestic corporations." In short,
the tendency in this State has been to
give corporations the same power to
carry on business which is accorded to
the private individual. This principle
is wrong. Corporations are creatures
of the State, created by the State "not
as the concession of a right, but as a
favor bestowed," and as such creatures
the State has a right to inquire into
their affairs and methods of transac-
ting business, and it is satisfied
that the methods are such as are
deductive to the welfare of a majority
of the people, then that State which
created them has the right to put them
out of existence.

The Attorney General suggests sev-
eral amendments to our existing anti-
trust laws and the enactment of sev-
eral new laws. He has made a thorough
investigation of this question of con-
trolling the trusts and his excellent
report shows much study and care in
its preparation. It is worthy your most
careful and thoughtful consideration
and my purpose is simply to direct
your attention to that report.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Board of
Railroad Commissioners for the year
just closed is one of the most complete
that has been issued from this depart-
ment. Thirty-nine (39) miles of new
mileage have been built and opened
for traffic during the year. The Com-
mission has had many important and
difficult problems with which to deal,
affecting both the railroads and the
people. The solution of these problems,
as well as the condition of the rail-
roads in the State, is fully stated in the
report of the Board, and your attention
is directed to this report for informa-
tion concerning this department of the
State government.

**STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE IN-
SANE.**

The constant accumulation of the in-
sane in asylums has been one of the
most startling features in the history
of the great charities of the century
just closed, these great asylums be-
ing at once the pride of the humani-
tarian and a stumbling block to the
legislative economist.

In origin our State Hospital dates
among the very first, and it is now
entering upon the eightieth year of its
existence. Although unfortunately lo-
cated within a city, when it should
have been long since removed to the
country, it has fulfilled its important
mission in our Commonwealth and
given shelter to over 10,000 inmates.
During the past year the admission of
459 patients has been the largest in
the history of the institution.

The growth of the Hospital during
the last quarter of a century, and es-
pecially during the last decade, has
been a matter of deepest concern to all
entrusted with its administration, to
the Executive and Legislative branch-
es none the less than to the managing
officers. The problem has been to pro-
vide with due economy for all unfor-
tunate within our borders who require
the restraining care of an asylum,
while excluding such persons who for
various reasons may not properly be
considered subjects for such charity.
To draw this line justly to the affec-
ted and to the taxpayers is a problem
not easy of solution.

A brief statistical review may serve
to present the numerical and finan-
cial sides of the question.

Year.	Total Patients.	Average.	Expenses.	Cost Per Patient.
1875.	423	31	\$3,182	\$24.40
1880.	541	37	\$4,007	24.64
1885.	64	43	\$6,977	146.31
1890.	1,014	74	\$10,744	13.05
1895.	1,157	87	\$13,332	116.76
1900.	1,481	104	\$27,181	162.71
1901.	1,493	108	\$35,816	103.00

The per capita is based upon the actual yearly expense for support and maintenance. From these instructive figures does not include permanent improve-

ments. From these instructive figures
it appears that while the population
of the institution has more than
trebled in the total number as well as
in the daily average, under care the
total annual expenses have by
rigid economy been kept at
about the same figures, while the
cost per patient has been re-
duced over one hundred dollars. The
specific appropriation for support
proper has been about \$100,000.00 for
nearly twenty years.

In his report for 1900 Supt. Babcock
expressed the opinion that it was
doubtful in view of the present prices
of food stuffs and supplies whether
the maintenance or support of patients
can again be met for \$100,000.00. For
the next year it is probable that the
sum total for this item will be above
\$105,000.00. The result has been as
predicted, and the necessities of the
hospital have required an average
monthly expenditure of over \$9,000.00,
and the opinion is now advanced by
the Superintendent that for the next
few years the monthly expenses for
support alone will average \$10,000.00.

In view of the figures above shown
and the expenses for maintaining the
same elsewhere the question suggests
itself whether a too rigid economy has
not heretofore been exercised in the
management of the finances of the
Hospital.

As to the prospect of reducing the
number of admissions the Board of
Regents make clear in their report that
their conception of the proper man-
agement of their charge lies in the di-
rection of the broadest philanthropy
and charity with the greatest good to
the greatest number. The Regents
before hesitate to restrict the right
of admission of any bona fide citizen
of the State who may require asylum
care, and they are especially guarded
against recommending the refusal of
shelter to dependent old people, who
would rightly fall to the custody of
their families if these county retreats
made adequate provision for the aged
and helpless.

That the institution is imposed upon
is the forced reception of non-resi-
dents I have during the past year seen
personal experience and knowledge
from corresponding with officials of
two neighboring States, who were per-
suaded by law from placing persons
formerly residents of this State in re-
habilitative institutions. This question
of "settlement," as it is technically
called, has been referred to the Gen-
eral Assembly for some years, but no
action has been taken. It would now
appear that it is a question of growing
importance and that self-preservation
now demands that we restrict the
right of admission of non-residents to
the Hospital as has been done by our
neighbors.

The Regents and Superintendents
call attention to the need for the ex-
pansion and development of the Hos-
pital of a small island—three and a
quarter acres—located on the present
grounds of the institution.

One thousand dollars being
annually until the whole is paid.
The ultimate benefit to the Hospital
this land will be great in compar-
ison with the annual appropriation
asked for, I join in the recommenda-
tion.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The annual report of this institution
will be submitted to you. The year just
closed has been a hard one on most
farmers, and the State farms have not
been an exception. Especially have the
State farms suffered, as a large por-
tion of the land lies on the river and
is subject to overflow. The year has
been very unsatisfactory agricultural-
ly. The oat crop in the swamp lands
was entirely lost. Three stands of
corn were drowned by the overflow of
the bottom lands and, therefore, but
little corn was made. The crop on the
upland was fairly good.

The new prison building has been
completed and adds much to the com-
fort and health of the prisoners.

The institution, however, has done
remarkably well and makes a good
showing, even through great loss was
sustained on account of the high wa-
ters, and evidences careful and pru-
dent management on the part of the
Superintendent and the Board of Di-
rectors.

CONVICT STATEMENT.

Prisoners in confinement December 31, 1900	795
From Courts since that time	225
Recaptured	3-243
Discharged	173
Pardoned	26
Escaped	16
Killed while trying to escape	1
Died	27
Accidentally killed	2-270

In prison December 31, 1901 738

FINANCES.

Balance cash on hand Dec. 31, 1900	\$ 3,933 13
Total receipts for 1901	70,823 48—\$74,756 61
Collected expenses for 1901	47,726 46
Expended for permanent improvements, 1901	15,243 13
Cash in bank December 31, 1901	11,787 02—\$74,756 61

In addition to this there is already earned for the year 1901, in sight and available, \$6,150 and 100 bales of cotton somewhat damaged unsold.

CONCLUSION.

In whatever legislation you enact you should keep in mind the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. The public treasury should be carefully guarded at all times, but especially at this time should you be careful and economical in appropriating the people's money. Whatever you undertake that looks to the uplifting and betterment of the people and the progress and development of the State will have my co-operation. The legis-
lative and executive departments should unite their best efforts to bring credit to the Commonwealth and to maintain a government which will keep before the people the highest ideals of civic virtue.

M. B. McSWEENEY,
Governor.

ASSAILANT LYNCHED.

**Colored Man Pays Penalty For Out-
rage On Young Lady**

RESCUED BY HER TWO BROTHERS.

**A Mob Battered Down the Jail Doors
and Took the Guilty Man Out and
Hung Him.**

Springfield, Ky., Special.—Jim Mays, a negro charged with assaulting Lulu Jeans, the daughter of Jos. Jeans, one of the most prominent farmers in the county, near Simmstown, six miles from here, was taken from jail by a mob early Sunday and hanged to a tree in the high school yard. The mob came into town quietly and after arousing Jailer Cattlett, demanding the keys to the jail. Their demand was refused, however, and they immediately began to hammer the locks on the jail doors. In a few minutes they effected an entrance and found Mays snoring in his cell, begging the other prisoners to protect him.

The leaders of the mob took charge of the negro and telling the jailer to watch the other prisoners, dragged Mays to the high school yard, where he was speedily strung up to a tree.

The mob's work was quietly done and but few words were spoken by the leaders while they were at the jail. Citizens knew nothing of the lynching until Mays' body was found swinging from the tree. It is not known in what direction the mob departed and none of the members is known to the officials. The negro's body was cut down and an inquest held by the coroner.

The negro was arrested and brought here Wednesday. It was charged that the assault was committed while Miss Jeans was returning home from a neighbor's. She fought stubbornly and her screams brought two of her brothers to her rescue.

They pursued Mays and succeeded in capturing him after a long chase. The brothers beat the negro severely and were only prevented from killing him by the arrival of some farmers who turned the negro over to a constable.

McKinley Arch.

Washington, Special.—The McKinley National Memorial Arch Association has drafted a bill which will be introduced in Congress this week, and supported by a petition signed by the members of the McKinley National Memorial Association, formed to erect a monument in Canton, to which the arch association yielded the field of popular subscription, providing for a

MILITIA IS PRAISED.

**Adjutant General Speaks Highly of
Our Soldiers.**

Adjutant General Floyd's annual report is rapidly nearing completion. It is to be transmitted through the governor to the general assembly. In his introductory remarks Gen. Floyd says:

"It gives me pleasure to note the increasing interest and enthusiasm that pervades every branch of the service. And the daily additions that are being made by enlistment in the ranks from among the young men coming from the various military schools of the State are comforting and assuring of an even advancing efficiency. The interest your excellency has evinced in the past and the encouragement you have always given makes it useless to suggest that you urge upon our law-makers the importance of liberally supporting our volunteer troops. The zeal and patience they evince; the sacrifices they make, the money they contribute of their own private means, in the efforts to serve the State; aye, the dignity and pride of the commonwealth, the safety of life and property, the insurance of peace and good order, all demand it. And it will be a truly meritorious act, which all good citizens will sanction and endorse "when South Carolina follows the example of her sister States in the matter of providing ample appropriations for her volunteer soldiery."

"The annual appropriation for last decade, made by the national government for arming and equipping the militia of the States has been \$40,000, each State drawing its pro rata share according to population. In March, 1900, the Interstate National Guard association composed of the adjutant generals of the States, assembled in convention at Springfield for the purpose of pressing upon congress the importance of increasing appropriation for equipping the militia of the country. The convention was largely attended, 39 States and Union being represented. Upon request of the convention the committee on militia and military both houses of congress granted our association a most courteous and patient hearing which resulted in the passage of a bill by congress, creating the appropriation for \$400,000 to \$500,000 annually, making the increase of South Carolina's quota from \$5,000 to about \$12,888. It was my privilege and gratification to attend the convention of adjutant generals on the above occasion and to present to the congressional committee the views I entertained as

Death List Grows.

New York, Special.—The death list caused by the New York Central tunnel accident has been swelled to seventeen. Winfield Slutze, who had submitted to the amputation of one of his legs, died at Fowler Hospital. He lived at New Rochelle. Richard McIneux, another New Rochelle man, who is at the same hospital, is reported to be in a precarious condition. The other patients are progressing favorably.

Field of Wheat.

Washington, Special.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the average yield per acre of wheat in the United States in 1901 at 14.8 bushels, as compared with 12.3 bushels in 1900, 12.3 bushels in 1899, 15.3 bushels in 1898, and 12.3 bushels the mean averages of the last ten years. The newly developed area of winter wheat is provisionally estimated at 32,000 acres, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the area estimated to have been in the fall of 1900.